



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

March 2008 Action Initiation List - corrected (as of 04/15/2008)

The following actions were initiated by EPA this month. Explanations of which EPA actions are included on this list and of each element of the table can be found at the end of this document.

The two most recent Action Initiation Lists (AILs) can always be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/lawsregs/search/ail.html>. But, they will not provide updates on the actions listed herein. Updates on the progress of these actions will be made available in EPA's upcoming *Semiannual Regulatory Agenda*, which is accessible from these Web sites:

- EPA's Laws, Regulations, Guidance and Dockets (<http://www.epa.gov/lawsregs/search/regagenda.html>)
- RegInfo.gov (<http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain>)
- Regulations.gov (<http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=UnifiedAgenda&agency=EPA&pubperiod=200710>)

To assist you in tracking actions' progress, the RINs in the table below are also displayed in the *Semiannual Regulatory Agenda*.

RIN	Title	Stage	Contact	Abstract	Projected Publication Date
2020-AA46	Regulation to Adjust Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation	NPRM	David Abdalla 202-564-2413 Abdalla.David@epa.gov	This rule adjusts EPA's civil monetary penalties for inflation since EPA's last adjustment in March of 2004 as required by Congress in the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, 31 U.S.C. 3701 note (DCIA). The DCIA provides that each federal agency is required to issue regulations adjusting for inflation the maximum civil monetary penalties that can be imposed pursuant to such agency's statutes. The purpose of the adjustments is to maintain the deterrent effect of civil monetary penalties and to further the policy goals of the laws. The DCIA requires adjustments to be made at least once every four years.	12 months or less

RIN	Title	Stage	Contact	Abstract	Projected Publication Date
2060-AO79	Regulation to Establish Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases	NPRM	Suzanne Kocchi 202 343-9387 Kocchi.Suzanne@epa.gov	This rulemaking would establish monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements on facilities that produce, import or emit greenhouse gases above a specific threshold in order to inform future regulatory policy options related to greenhouse gases. The rulemaking responds to the legislative mandate to develop such a rule, which was contained in the FY08 Consolidated Appropriations legislation.	12 months or less
2060-AO81	Renewable Fuels Standard Program	NPRM	Paul Argyropoulos 202 564-1123 Argyropoulos.Paul@epa.gov	This action will implement certain provisions in Title II of the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act that amend Section 211 (o) of the Clean Air Act. The new law sets a modified standard for renewable fuels increasing the national requirement to 9.0 billion gallons in 2008 and rising to 36 billion gallons by 2022. Of the latter total, 21 billion gallons is required to be obtained from cellulosic ethanol and other advanced biofuels. Starting in 2016, all of the increase in the RFS target must be met with advanced biofuels, defined as cellulosic ethanol and other biofuels derived from feedstock other than corn starch — with explicit standards for cellulosic biofuels and biomass-based diesel. Renewable fuels produced from new biorefineries will be required to reduce by at least 20% the life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions relative to life cycle emissions from gasoline and diesel.	12 months or less
2060-AO80	Renewable Fuel Standard Technical Amendments	Direct Final	Megan Brachtl 202-343-9473 Brachtl.Megan@epa.gov	Following publication of the final RFS program regulations (72 FR 23900, May 1, 2007), and as part of our continuous implementation review, we discovered a number of areas within the RFS regulations at 40 CFR Part 80, Subpart K that were either in error, unclear, or otherwise could benefit from modification. This action will correct and/or modify these sections of the final RFS program regulations.	12 months or less

RIN	Title	Stage	Contact	Abstract	Projected Publication Date
2060-AP12	Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for Greenhouse Gases Under the Clean Air Act	ANPRM	Mary Henigin (202) 564-1663 Henigin.Mary@epa.gov	This notice will solicit public input as EPA considers the specific effects of climate change and potential regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from stationary and mobile sources under the Clean Air Act. As EPA has considered how best to respond to the Supreme Court's decision in Massachusetts v. EPA, as well as how to respond to petitions and comments received in rulemakings asking EPA to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from mobile and stationary sources, it has become clear that implementing the Supreme Court's decision could affect many sources beyond cars and trucks. In this advance notice, EPA will present and request comment on the best available science including specific and quantifiable effects of greenhouse gases relevant to making an endangerment finding and the implications of this finding with regard to the regulation of both mobile and stationary sources. This notice will also seek comment, relevant data, and questions about the implications of the possible regulation of stationary and mobile sources, particularly covering the various petitions, lawsuits and court deadlines before the Agency. These include the Agency response to the Massachusetts v. EPA decision, several mobile source petitions (on-road, non-road, marine and aviation), and several stationary source rulemakings (petroleum refineries, Portland cement, and power plant and industrial boilers). Finally, the notice will also raise potential issues in the New Source Review program, including greenhouse gas thresholds and whether permitting authorities might need to define best available control technologies.	12 months or less

What EPA Actions Appear on the AILs?

Generally, AILs include those actions that 1) will appear in the upcoming *Semiannual Regulatory Agenda* and 2) have been approved for commencement by EPA's Regulatory Policy Officer. In rare instances, an action will not appear on an AIL before it appears in the *Agenda*. Also, keep in mind that AILs will not post immediately. You can access a given month's list roughly 30 days after the close of the month (e.g., the April 2008 AIL will post sometime around May 30th).

What Does Each Column in the AIL Mean?

RIN

RIN stands for "Regulation Identifier Number." A RIN is assigned by the [Regulatory Information Service Center](#), a component of the U.S. General Services Administration, to identify each regulatory action listed in our *Semiannual Regulatory Agendas* and *Annual Regulatory Plans*. Also, RINs are included in the headings of our rules when they are published in the Federal Register to make it easier for you to track our actions. An example of an EPA RIN is 2050-AG37. It is composed of two parts. The first part (i.e., 2050) identifies which office within EPA is in charge of the action. In this case, it is the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. The second part (e.g., AG37) is an alpha-numeric code automatically generated as rules are assigned a RIN.

Title

Self-explanatory.

Stage

The stage of an action describes where we are in the rule writing process, from the very beginning when a rule (or other action) is just an idea to the end when it is published as a final rule (or other action) in the Federal Register. For example, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) stage announces a proposed rule or proposed modification to an existing rule. In the AILs, the following acronyms are used:

- ANPRM - Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
- Direct Final - Direct Final Action
- NPRM - Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
- Supplemental - Supplemental NPRM

Contact

Self-explanatory.

Abstract

A brief summary of the action and its purpose.

Projected Publication Date

Since many variables affect how long it takes to write a rule or other action, it is impossible to predict a firm publication date when we have just started working on an action. Therefore, we insert one of two options in the "Projected Publication Date" column: 1) "12 months or less" and 2) "more than 12 months." These options give you some idea of how quickly we expect to complete an action. You may consult our *Semiannual Regulatory Agendas* every six months for updates to our estimates.